

**Board of Historic Resources Quarterly Meeting
20 June 2019, 9 AM**

Sponsor Markers - Diversity

1.) Della Irving Hayden (ca. 1855-1924)

Sponsor: Franklin City Public School Board and The Hayden Group

Locality: City of Franklin

Proposed Location: 580 Oak Street

Sponsor Contact: Jessica Grant, jgrant@fcpsva.org

Original text:

Della Irving Hayden

Eminent educator, Della Irving Hayden, was born in slavery in 1851 in Tarboro, North Carolina and raised by her grandmother until reunited with her mother in 1865 in Virginia. Della attended schools in Franklin and in 1872 entered Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute with Booker T. Washington as a fellow student. She began teaching in rural Virginia in 1875 prior to graduating to help finance tuition and graduated in 1877. After graduating, in 1880, she married a school principal and fellow Hampton alumnus, Lindsay Hayden, who died within a few months after their wedding. Following his death, in 1881 Della Irving Hayden was elected principal of a school in Franklin, where she worked for nine years, then returned to her alma mater, Hampton Institute to serve as “lady principal”, and then “lady principal” of the State Normal State School at Petersburg (later known as Virginia State College). In 1904, she organized the Franklin Normal and Industrial Institute and was its principal. By 1916, Franklin had buildings and land to run a small farm and dormitory to board dozens of women students, funded by donations solicited by Hayden. In 1953 Hayden High School in Franklin, later to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, was named for Della I. Hayden and in 2016, Della Irving Hayden was included as one of “The 15 Most Influential People in Western Tidewater History” by Progress magazine.

234 words/ 1,407 characters

Edited text:

Della Irving Hayden (ca. 1855-1924)

Della I. Hayden, educator, was born into slavery in North Carolina and moved to Virginia with her mother after the Civil War. She attended a Freedmen’s Bureau school and graduated from the

Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (later Hampton University) in 1877. She then served as a teacher and principal in Franklin and, for more than a decade, was “lady principal” of what is now Virginia State University. In 1904 Hayden founded the Franklin Normal and Industrial Institute to provide academic, agricultural, and industrial training to African American students. The school, renamed Hayden High School in her honor, moved into a new brick building here in 1953.

107 words/ 669 characters

Sources:

Della Irving Hayden, “My Life Work,” *The Southern Workman*, vol. 38, no. 12 (Dec. 1909): 688-691.

Della Irving Hayden, “A Graduates’ Reminiscences,” *The Southern Workman* (Jan. 1917): 59-63.

U.S. Census, 1910, 1920.

Della Hayden death certificate.

Norfolk Journal and Guide, 7 Oct., 25 Nov. 1916, 3 June 1922, 13 Sept., 20 Dec. 1924, 14 May 1927, 28 July 1928, 6 June 1931, 27 Jan. 1952

L. A. Scruggs, *Women of Distinction: Remarkable in Works and Invincible in Character* (Raleigh, N.C., 1893).

Tonya Dé Neé Blair, “Building Within our Borders: Black Women Reformers in the South from 1890 to 1920,” (Ph.D. diss., The University of Southern Mississippi, 2015).

Yolanda Jones, “School in Franklin Helped Blacks,” *Franklin Daily Press*, 28 Feb. 1983.

Hayden High School, National Register of Historic Places Nomination (2013).

Stephen H. Cowles, “The 15 Most Influential People in Western Tidewater History,” *Progress Magazine* (27 Feb. 2016): 28-29.

2.) John J. Wright School

Sponsor: John J. Wright Museum

Locality: Spotsylvania County

Proposed Location: 7565 Courthouse Road, Spotsylvania

Sponsor Contact: Roger Braxton, rcbraxtonjr@aol.com

Original text:**John J. Wright School**

In 1905 the Spotsylvania Sunday School Union, a coalition of black churches, led by educator John J. Wright, organized to address the need for a secondary school for black children. In 1909 the union purchased 158 acres, part of which was donated to the county for the school. In 1913, the Spotsylvania Training School, built by Alfred Fairchild opened. The school was destroyed by fire in 1941 and was replaced in 1952 by the current building. The new school was named the John J. Wright Consolidated School and offered first through eleven grades. In 1962 the twelfth grade was added. When schools desegregated in 1968, the school was renamed the John J. Wright Intermediate School. In 2008, after a major renovation and reorganization, the building was designated as the John J. Wright Educational and Cultural Center.

136 words/ 821 characters**Edited text:****John J. Wright School**

Representatives from local African American churches organized the Spotsylvania Sunday School Union in 1905 to secure a secondary school for black children. The Union, led by educator John J. Wright, purchased 158.5 acres here in 1910 and later deeded 20 acres to the county. The Snell Training School, built by Alfred Fairchild, opened here in 1913 and was for decades the county's only public high school for black students. Renamed for John J. Wright in 1940, it burned in 1941 and was rebuilt in 1952. The building became a middle school in 1968 after desegregation was completed. In 2008, after a major renovation, the building was designated the John J. Wright Educational and Cultural Center.

115 words/ 699 characters**Sources:**

Spotsylvania Sunday School Union Minutes.

Spotsylvania County Deed Book, 76:328.

Spotsylvania School Board minutes, transcription, 5 Aug. 1940.

Fredericksburg Free Lance, 2 Oct. 1906.

Fredericksburg Free Lance-Star, 4 Feb. 1941, 23 Feb. 2005, 15 July 2007.

Norfolk Journal and Guide, 18 March, 22 April 1933, 8 Feb. 1941, 28 Oct. 1950.

Richmond Times-Dispatch, 9 March 1952, 9 June 1968.

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, 8 May 1963.

Ruth Coder Fitzgerald, *A Different Story: A Black History of Fredericksburg, Stafford and Spotsylvania, Virginia* (Greensboro, NC: Unicorn, 1979).

Edward E. Redcay, *County Training Schools and Public Secondary Education for Negroes in the South* (Washington, D.C.: The John F. Slater Fund, 1935).

“African American History of Spotsylvania, Virginia,” (Spotsylvania Dept. of Tourism pamphlet).

3.) Oak Lawn Cemetery

Sponsor: Historic Oak Lawn Cemetery Foundation

Locality: Suffolk

Proposed Location: 449 Market Street

Sponsor Contact: Nadia K. Orton, hamptonroadsgenealogy@gmail.com

Original text:

Oak Lawn Cemetery

One of the oldest African American cemeteries of Suffolk, Virginia, Oak Lawn Cemetery was established in 1885 by seven formerly enslaved businessmen and veterans. The cemetery served a cross section of the local African American community. Notables include John W. Richardson, president of the Phoenix Bank of Nansemond, Wiley H. Crocker, founder of the Tidewater Fair Association and Nansemond Development Corporation, Baptist minister William Washington Gaines, founder of the Nansemond Collegiate Institute, and Baptist missionary Fletcher Mae Howell. Other community leaders include physician William T. Fuller, and Thomas D. Tharpe, a pioneer in the field of electro-therapy. Also interred there are late 19th –century officials, United States Colored Troops, a Tuskegee Airman, and veterans of World Wars I, II, Korea, and Vietnam.

122 words/ 837 characters

Edited text:

Oak Lawn Cemetery

Seven African American trustees acquired land here in 1885 and established Oak Lawn Cemetery. Community leaders interred here include John W. Richardson, president of the Phoenix Bank of Nansemond; Wiley H. Crocker, founder of the Tidewater Fair Association and Nansemond Development Corporation; William W. Gaines, Baptist minister and founder of the

Nansemond Collegiate Institute; Fletcher Mae Howell, Baptist missionary; Dr. William T. Fuller, physician and banker; and William H. Walker, Tuskegee Airman. Also buried here are late-19th-century local politicians, United States Colored Troops, and veterans of World Wars I and II, Korea, and Vietnam.

94 words/ 654 characters

Sources:

Oak Lawn Cemetery Deed, Suffolk Circuit Court.

<https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/51482/oak-lawn-cemetery>

The Historic Oak Lawn Cemetery Foundation: www.oaklawncemeterysuffolk.com

Norfolk Journal and Guide, 19 Feb. 1921, 9 Sept. 1939, 17 July 1943, 21 Sept. 1963.

Death Certificates: John W. Richardson, Wiley H. Crocker, Fletcher Mae Howell, William T. Fuller.

Fletcher Mae Howell and Blanche Sydnor White, *Working Together: History of the interracial Committee of the Baptist Women of Virginia* (Richmond, 1952).

Annette Montgomery, *Suffolk* (Mt. Pleasant, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2005).

4.) Pearl Bailey (1918-1990)

Sponsor: Ingenuity Capital Holding, Inc.

Locality: Newport News

Proposed Location: corner of Chestnut Ave. and 29th St.

Sponsor Contact: Gaynell Drummond, beachbonsai222@gmail.com; Anita Dixon, JillBru2@yahoo.com

Original text:

Pearl Bailey

1204 29th Street. Broadway star, singer, humorist, author, four times Public Delegate to the U.S. Mission to the United Nations under the Ford, Reagan, and Bush administrations; and Medal of Freedom Recipient. This was home to Min. Joseph James Bailey and Ella May Ricks Bailey; and Pearl the youngest of four children, including her brother Willie, “Bill” Bailey, of tap dance fame. As her award winning persona put her on the world’s stage, she became a political activist and to be named as an “Ambassador of Love to the World” by Pres. Nixon. Her entertainment career spanned 57 years to include stage and screen, USO tours, friendship and counsel to U.S. Presidents

and foreign heads of state. She is most remembered for her Tony Award starring role in *Hello Dolly!* Bailey died 17 August 1990.

135 words/ 803 characters

Edited text:

Pearl Bailey (1918-1990)

Pearl Bailey, singer, author, and humanitarian, was born in Newport News. Her family, including brother Willie “Bill” Bailey, a famous tap dancer, lived at 1204 and later at 1202 29th St. For five decades, beginning in the 1930s, she performed in nightclubs, on Broadway, in movies, and on television, captivating audiences with her distinctive voice and humorous asides. Bailey received a special Tony Award in 1968 for her starring role in *Hello, Dolly!* For many years she toured with the USO to entertain American troops. During the 1970s and 1980s, she served as a U.S. representative to the General Assembly of the United Nations. Bailey was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1988.

114 words/ 697 characters

Sources:

Pearl Bailey, *The Raw Pearl* (New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 1968).

Pearl Bailey, *Between You and Me: A Heartfelt Memoir on Learning, Loving, and Living* (New York: Doubleday, 1989).

Pearl Bailey birth certificate.

Marjorie Dent Canda, ed., “Bailey, Pearl (Mae),” *Current Biography Yearbook*, 1955, 1969, 1990.

Newport News City Directory, 1918, 1919

Pearl Bailey Papers finding aid, African American Museum, Philadelphia.

Marietta Journal, 28 Dec. 1987.

New York Times, 19 Aug. 1990.

Washington Post, 27 Nov. 1975, 26 Jan. 1976, 18 Aug. 1990.

Washington Times, 27 July 1988, 27 Sept. 1989.

5.) Sgt. Miles James (ca. 1829-ca. 1871)

Sponsor: Ms. Jorja K. Jean

Locality: Virginia Beach

Proposed Location: Virginia Beach Courthouse Village

Sponsor Contact: Jorja Jean, Jorja.jean1954@gmail.com

Original text:

Sgt. Miles James

Miles James was enslaved in Princess Anne County when Lincoln freed slaves in non-Union states and allowed for African American men to join the Union forces. James enlisted in the 36th US Colored Troop. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism on 30 Sept. 1864 in action at New Market Heights, Virginia. Having had his arm mutilated, making an immediate field amputation necessary, James continued to fight and urged his men forward within 30 yards of the Confederate works. He returned to his family after the war and died in 1870 from complications due to his amputation.

100 words/ 592 characters

Edited text:

Sgt. Miles James (ca. 1829-ca. 1871)

Miles James, born into slavery in Princess Anne County, made his way to Portsmouth and enlisted in the U.S. Army in Nov. 1863. He was mustered into service at Fort Monroe and soon became a corporal in the 36th U.S. Colored Infantry. James was awarded the Medal of Honor for extraordinary heroism in action at New Market Heights, VA, on 29 Sept. 1864. After a bullet shattered his arm, necessitating an immediate field amputation, he continued to fight and urged his men forward within 30 yards of the Confederate works. Promoted to sergeant, he returned to duty by April 1865. He served briefly in Texas before rejoining his family in Norfolk. James died ca. 1871 of complications from his wound.

120 words/ 696 characters

Sources:

Miles James Compiled Service Record, NARA, Washington, D.C.

Miles James Pension File, NARA, Washington, D.C.

Miles James Medal of Honor Citation (cmohs.org)

U.S. Census, 1870.

Report of Colonel Alonzo G. Draper, 36th USCT, 29 Sept. 1864 (*Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*, vol. 42, pt. 1).

James S. Price, *The Battle of New Market Heights* (Charleston, S.C.: The History Press, 2011).

Richmond National Battlefield Park Staff, "The Battle of New Market Heights" (2015).

Glen Allen Knoblock, "James, Miles (1829-28 Aug. 1871)," *African American National Biography*, 4:495-496.

6.) The Irene Morgan Story Begins

Sponsor: Friends of the Museum

Locality: Gloucester County

Proposed Location: 2425 Hayes Road, Hayes

Sponsor Contact: Dr. Dorothy C. Cooke, dccruiser@msn.com

Original text:

Old Hayes Store Post Office (The Irene Morgan Story Begins)

On this site stood the Old Hayes Store Post Office where Irene Morgan boarded the Greyhound bus on 18 July 1944 traveling to Baltimore Maryland. A short time after boarding, the driver ordered her to give up her seat near the rear so that whites could sit. Refusing to comply, she was arrested and jailed in Saluda (Middlesex County), Virginia. The case reached the Supreme Court where a landmark decision in 1946 declared the segregation of passengers in interstate transportation unconstitutional. Morgan's stand was taken eleven years ahead of Rosa Parks.

91 words/ 558 characters

Edited text:

The Irene Morgan Story Begins

On this site stood the Hayes Store Post Office, where Irene Morgan boarded a Greyhound bus on 16 July 1944. Morgan, an African American woman, was returning home to Baltimore, MD, after visiting her mother. About 25 miles north of here, the bus driver ordered her to give up her seat so that white passengers could sit. Refusing to comply, she was arrested and jailed in Saluda, VA. Her case reached the U.S. Supreme Court, which decided in *Morgan v. Virginia* (1946) that laws requiring the segregation of passengers in interstate transportation were unconstitutional. Morgan took her stand 11 years before Rosa Parks in Montgomery, AL.

106 words/ 636 characters

Sources:

Derek C. Catsam and Brendan Wolfe, "Morgan v. Virginia (1946)," *Encyclopedia Virginia*
https://www.encyclopediavirginia.org/morgan_v_virginia

Fairfield Foundation, "Irene Morgan: Virginia's Freedom Fighter," 25 Feb. 2019.

Raymond Arsenault, *Freedom Riders: 1961 and the Struggle for Racial Justice* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2006).

<https://fairfieldfoundation.org/irene-morgan-virginias-freedom-fighter/>

Virginia Foundation for the Humanities, "Old Hayes Store—The Irene Morgan Story"
<http://www.aahistoricsitesva.org/items/show/320?tour=6&index=16>

"African American Heritage Trails Tour," Multicultural Heritage Committee of Gloucester's 350 Celebration Planning Committee (2000).

Irene Morgan arrest warrant, 16 July 1944.

Norfolk Journal and Guide, 16 June, 8 Dec. 1945, 30 March 1946, 8 June 1946.

New York Times, 13 Aug. 2007.

Washington Post, 30 July 2000.

7.) Dorothy Johnson Vaughan (1910-2008)

Sponsor: Gamma Upsilon Omega Chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.

Locality: Hampton

Proposed Location: 602 Settlers Landing Road (Hampton Carousel Park)

Sponsor Contact: Pamela Ponton, pponton@cox.net

Original text:

Dorothy Johnson Vaughan (1910-2008)

Dorothy Johnson Vaughan was born on 20 Sept. 1910 in Kansas City Missouri. She earned the BA degree in Mathematics from Wilberforce University in 1929. Vaughan, a former teacher, was among the first group of African Americans assigned to the segregated "West Area Computing" unit, which was an all-African American group of female mathematicians at NACA (now NASA), at Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory in 1943. They were responsible for

processing aeronautical research data. In 1949, Vaughan became the first African American Supervisor. She became an expert FORTRAN programmer and contributed to the Scout Launch Vehicle Program. She was a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Incorporated®, Phillis Wheatley YWCA, and St. Paul AME Church. She retired in 1971.

118 words/771 characters

Edited text:

Dorothy Johnson Vaughan (1910-2008)

Dorothy Vaughan, mathematician, graduated from Wilberforce University in Ohio and was a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority. During World War II she left her job as a teacher to work for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), later NASA, at the Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory near Hampton. She was assigned to the West Area Computing unit, a group of African American women responsible for processing aeronautical research data. In 1949, Vaughan became NACA's first African American supervisor. She excelled at the FORTRAN computer programming language and contributed to the Scout launch vehicle project, a crucial component of the space program, before retiring in 1971.

106 words/700 characters

Sources:

Margot Lee Shetterly, *Hidden Figures: The American Dream and the Untold Story of the Black Women Mathematicians Who Helped Win the Space Race* (New York: Harper Collins, 2016).

<https://www.nasa.gov/content/dorothy-vaughan-biography>

<https://www.nasa.gov/centers/langley/news/factsheets/Scout.html>

Colita Nichols Fairfax, *Hampton, Virginia* (Mt. Pleasant, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2005).

Farmville Herald, 13 Jan. 2017.

8.) Mary Winston Jackson (1921-2005)

Sponsor: Gamma Upsilon Omega Chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.

Locality: Hampton

Proposed Location: 602 Settlers Landing Road (Hampton Carousel Park)

Sponsor Contact: Pamela Ponton, pponton@cox.net

Original text:

Mary Winston Jackson (1921-2005)

Born in Hampton, Virginia on 9 April 1921, Mary Winston Jackson was NACA/NASA's first African American Engineer. She earned a BS degree in Mathematics and Physical Science from Hampton Institute in 1942. Her career started in 1951 at Langley Research Center, where she integrated, and was referred to as a 'Human Computer'. Jackson's role as an aeronautical engineer involved wind tunnel testing and data analysis of aircraft flight experiments, which contributed to determining flight trajectories for Project Mercury and the Apollo Program. As a community organizer and activist, she was active in Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.®, the Continental Societies, Inc., Bethel AME Church and Girl Scouts. She served on many city committees and boards to improve the educational, scientific and spiritual lives of citizens in the Virginia Peninsula through her humanitarian efforts.

133 words/879 characters

Edited text:

Mary Winston Jackson (1921-2005)

Mary Jackson, aerospace engineer, was born in Hampton and graduated from Hampton Institute in 1942. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics (NACA), later NASA, hired her in 1951 to be a "human computer" in the segregated West Area Computing unit at Langley Aeronautical Laboratory. In 1958 she became NASA's first African American female engineer. Her research focused on airflow around aircraft, and she contributed to Projects Mercury and Apollo. Jackson later worked to advance the careers of other female engineers and scientists. She was a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, a Girl Scout leader, and a volunteer in many civic organizations.

102 words/656 characters

Sources:

<https://www.nasa.gov/content/mary-jackson-biography>

Margot Lee Shetterly, *Hidden Figures: The American Dream and the Untold Story of the Black Women Mathematicians Who Helped Win the Space Race* (New York: Harper Collins, 2016).

Colita Nichols Fairfax, *Hampton, Virginia* (Mt. Pleasant, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2005).

Newport News Daily Press, 13 Feb. 2005, 28 June 2017.

9.) The Westwood Community

Sponsor: Friends of Westwood Playground

Locality: Richmond City

Proposed Location: intersection of Dunbar Street, Willow Lawn Drive, and Patterson Avenue

Sponsor Contact: Tammy Rose, trosegw@yaho.com

Original text:

The “Original” Westwood Community

The Westwood Village was established in Henrico County, VA by freed slaves in 1870. In 1942, Westwood was annexed to the City of Richmond. Westwood was a vibrant, self-sustaining community where residents built their own homes, church, school and businesses. They built their community, while breaking down barriers (1943-1947) Westwood vs The City Of Richmond. In 1958, residents led the charge to desegregate Richmond public schools, Warden vs The Richmond School Board. The landmark case led to the desegregation of Westhampton Junior High and Thomas Jefferson High. Westwood is a testament to persistence and resilience.

95 words/ 624 characters

Edited text:

The Westwood Community

Formerly enslaved African Americans established Westwood Village here after the Civil War. Residents built houses, a church, a school, and businesses, forming a vibrant, self-sustaining community with many social and cultural organizations. The City of Richmond annexed Westwood from Henrico County in 1942. In the mid-1940s, residents resisted several attempts by the city to demolish the community and replace it with a park. Residents also combated segregation in Richmond’s public schools. A student from Westwood became the first African American to attend Westhampton Junior High (in 1961) and Thomas Jefferson High (in 1962) after a federal court decision in *Warden v. Richmond School Board*.

104 words/ 698 characters

Sources:

Map of Henrico County, Virginia (T. Crawford Redd & Bro., 14 Feb. 1916).

<http://westwoodbaptist-va.org/about.html>

Richmond Afro-American, 1, 29 March, 17 May, 25 Oct. 1947.

Richmond Times-Dispatch, 25 March 1944, 28 March, 17 May, 11 July 1945, 18, 25 March, 2, 4, 5, 8, 15, 21 April, 1 May 1947, 27 April 1948, 3 Aug. 1980.

Shockoe Examiner: <https://theshockoeexaminer.blogspot.com/2018/10/a-forgotten-civil-rights-battlefield.html>

Selden Richardson, *Built by Blacks: African American Architecture and Neighborhoods in Richmond* (Charleston, S.C.: The History Press, 2008).

Louis H. Manarin and Charles H. Peple, *The History of Henrico County* (The County of Henrico, 2011).

Brenda Dabney Nichols, *African Americans of Henrico County* (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2010).

The Westwood Community: Built on Faith and Resilience (Film), Henrico County Public Relations & Media Services, 2018.

Sponsor Markers

1.) Lt. Col. Roger Preston Chew (1843-1921)

Sponsor: George Calomiris

Locality: Loudoun County

Proposed Location: 34298 Harry Byrd Highway

Sponsor Contact: George Calomiris, george@calomiris.com

Original text:

Lt. Col. Roger Preston Chew

See outline in application packet.

Edited text:

Lt. Col. Roger Preston Chew (1843-1921)

R. Preston Chew, Confederate artillery officer, was born here at Locust Grove. He moved to what is now West Virginia as a child and graduated from the Virginia Military Institute. In Nov. 1861 he helped organize, and became captain of, the Confederacy's first horse artillery company. The unit, known as Chew's Battery, participated in Maj. Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign in 1862 and later joined the Stuart Horse Artillery Battalion, part of Maj. Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's cavalry command. Chew became commander of the Stuart Horse Artillery early in 1865. A prominent businessman after the war, he served in the West Virginia House of Delegates from 1885 until 1890.

111 words/ 696 characters

Sources:

Robert E. L. Krick, "Chew, Roger Preston," *Dictionary of Virginia Biography*, 3:201-202.

Mary B. Lightner, "Locust Grove, Bluemont, Virginia: A Loudoun County Farm and Its People" (pamphlet, n.d.).

George M. Neese, *Three Years in the Confederate Horse Artillery* (Dayton, OH: Press of Morningside Bookshop, 1983).

Robert H. Moore II, *Chew's Ashby, Shoemaker's Lynchburg and the Newtown Artillery* (Lynchburg: H.E. Howard, Inc., 1995).

Makers of America: Biographies of Leading Men of Thought and Action, vol. 1 (Washington, D.C.: B.F. Johnson, 1915).

Robert J. Trout, *Gallop Thunder: The Story of the Stuart Horse Artillery Battalion* (Mechanicsburg, PA: Stackpole Books, 2002).

<http://goldenanchorsharon.blogspot.com/2014/11/colonel-roger-preston-chew-commander-of.html>

<http://chewsbttyanv.tripod.com/history.htm>

<https://archivesweb.vmi.edu/rosters/record.php?ID=1061>

2.) Court Street Baptist Church

Sponsor: Court Street Baptist Church

Locality: Portsmouth

Proposed Location: 447 Court Street

Sponsor Contact: Wilbur Kersey, Sheila.Cuffee@courtstreetacademy.com

Original text:

Court Street Baptist Church

Court Street Baptist Church was established seven September 1789 by the Kehukee Association of Baptists in Northeast North Carolina. It is the oldest Baptist church in Portsmouth and Norfolk and became the mother church for eight other Baptist churches. The present sanctuary was built in

1903 and is the third on this site. Romanesque Gothic is the architectural building style. The church had black and white members until 1865 when three black congregations were started. When free public schools began in Portsmouth and Norfolk County some elementary students had school for a few years in the basement of the second sanctuary.

101 words/ /631 characters

Edited text:

Court Street Baptist Church

The Kehukee Association, composed of Baptist churches in southeastern Virginia and eastern North Carolina, established Court Street Baptist Church on 7 Sept. 1789. This is the oldest Baptist church in Portsmouth and Norfolk and became the mother church of several other congregations. Members acquired land here in 1799 and built their first sanctuary. African American members, about a third of the congregation in 1860, withdrew in 1865 and formed two new congregations. Reuben H. Hunt, one of the South's most prominent architects early in the 20th century, designed the church's present Romanesque Revival sanctuary, which was completed in 1903.

99 words/ 649 characters

Sources:

Minutes of the Virginia Portsmouth Baptist Association.

Lemuel Burkitt and Jesse Read, *A Concise History of the Kehukee Baptist Association* (Halifax, NC: A. Hodge, 1803).

Centennial of Court Street Baptist Church (Philadelphia: The Jas. B. Rogers Printing Company, 1890).

William Lumpkin, *A History of Court Street Baptist Church* (Lawrenceville, VA: Edmonds Printing Company, 1989).

N.E. Adamson, *History of Court Street Baptist Church* (Portsmouth, VA: Printcraft Press, 1939).

The Virginia Baptist Register, No. 50 (Richmond: Virginia Baptist Historical Society, 2011).

Robert B. Semple, *A History of the Rise and Progress of the Baptists in Virginia* (Richmond, 1810).

William Lumpkin, *A History of Portsmouth Baptist Association, 1791-1991* (Lawrenceville, VA: Edmonds Printing Company, 1991).

Kimberly Gay, "Romanesque Immersion With Reuben Hunt's Baptist Churches in Hampton Roads" (Thesis, Old Dominion University, 2013).

3.) James River Steam Brewery

Sponsor: Richmond Beeristoric, Inc.

Locality: Henrico County

Proposed Location: Route 5 at Old Hudson St.

Sponsor Contact: Eric Mink, Dignann@aol.com

Original text:

James River Steam Brewery

Nearby stood the James River Steam Brewery, 1866 to 1879. The five-story facility supported Richmond's post-Civil War economic recovery, demonstrating beer's role in the city's industrial and social history. The brewery could produce 400 barrels of beer a day and used an underground "lager" or storage cave. The beer garden served as a community center. David G. Yuengling Jr. part-owner, was the oldest son of the founder of the nation's oldest brewery, D.G. Yuengling and Son in Pottsville, Pa. After the brewery closed during a national economic crisis, the facility was leased to the Richmond Cedar Works. A fire in 1891 destroyed the main building, but the cellars survive.

109 words/ 679 characters

Edited text:

James River Steam Brewery

Nearby stood the James River Steam Brewery, built in 1866 during a national boom in beer production. The five-story facility contributed to Richmond's post-Civil War industrial recovery, and its beer garden served as a community center. David G. Yuengling Jr., part-owner, was the oldest son of the founder of D. G. Yuengling and Son in Pennsylvania, now considered the nation's oldest continuously operating brewery. The James River brewery featured steam-powered equipment and an extensive underground warehouse or "lager" for storage and fermentation. The business closed by 1879 in the aftermath of a national economic crisis. A fire in 1891 destroyed the main building, but the cellars survive.

107 words/ 699 characters

Sources:

Richmond Daily Dispatch, 23 Dec. 1865, 8 Jan. 1867, 4 Feb., 19 Oct. 1868, 14 Jan., 18 Sept., 30 July, 8 Nov. 1869, 29 June, 13 Nov. 1874, 18 March 1878.

Richmond Whig, 25 Jan., 5, 8, 12 Feb. 1867, 25 Dec. 1868, 25 Dec. 1874.

James River Steam Brewery Cellars, National Register of Historic Places nomination (2014).

Lee Graves, *Richmond Beer: A History of Brewing in the River City* (Charleston, S.C.: American Palate, 2014).

Lee Graves, *Virginia Beer: A Guide from Colonial Days to Craft's Golden Age* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 2018).

Maureen Ogle, *Ambitious Brew: The Story of American Beer* (Orlando: Harcourt, Inc., 2006).

4.) Stephens Family

Sponsor: Stone House Foundation

Locality: Frederick County

Proposed Location: Stephens Run Street near intersection with Route 11

Sponsor Contact: Byron C. Smith, bcsmith@newtownhistorycenter.org

Original text:

Stephens Family

In 1732 Peter and Maria Stephens settled here with their six children. Maria bore their seventh child here in 1734. Originally from Steinsfurt, Germany, they came from Pennsylvania with Peter's sister, her family, and others lead by Jost Hite, to form what became the Opequon Settlement. Archeological investigations confirm that Stephens was occupying a place that had been previously inhabited by Native Americans. In 1758 Peter's eldest son Lewis became the proprietor of the municipality that now bears the family's name. As the first town created after Winchester it helped establish a pattern of settlement on the "Philadelphia Waggon Road" in the Valley of Virginia.

105 words/ 673 characters

Edited text:

Stephens Family

Peter and Maria Stephens, German immigrants, settled here with their children in 1732. They had come from Pennsylvania with a group led by Jost Hite to form the Opequon settlement, a set

of dispersed homesteads in this region. Archaeology reveals that the Stephens house occupied a site that Native Americans had once inhabited. Peter and Maria's son Lewis, land speculator, entrepreneur, and militia officer, laid out a town here, which the General Assembly established as Stephensburgh in 1758. The town, later known as Newtown and then as Stephens City, was about a day's wagon journey south of Winchester, setting a precedent for similarly spaced developments along the Great Valley Road.

110 words/ 692 characters

Sources:

M. S. Giuseppi, *Naturalizations of Foreign Protestants in the American and West Indian Colonies* (1921).

Hening, *Statutes*, 7:284-286.

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5.) Mayfield

Sponsor: United Daughters of the Confederacy, Petersburg Chapter 155

Locality: Dinwiddie County

Proposed Location: 3348 W. Washington St. (Route 1)

Sponsor Contact: Virginia Levy, vl010601@icloud.com

Original text:

Mayfield

Mayfield, a classic example of colonial Virginia architecture, was likely constructed about 1750 for Robert Ruffin, a member of the House of Burgesses. Later it belonged to Thomas Tabb Bolling; Revolutionary War Col. Peterson Goodwyn, who served in the Virginia General Assembly and U.S. Congress; and Capt. Thomas Whitworth, great-grandfather of actor Joseph Cotten. Confederate Maj. Gen. William Mahone headquartered here during the winter of 1864; and on April 2, 1865, Gen. Robert E. Lee viewed the final defense of Petersburg from Mayfield. Later surrounded by Central State Hospital buildings, the house was moved a mile to this site in 1969 and restored.

103 words/ 661 characters

Edited text:

Mayfield

Mayfield, a classic expression of mid-18th-century Virginia architecture, originally stood about 1/3 mile southwest of here. Among its residents were Robert Ruffin, member of the Virginia House of Burgesses; Edward O. Goodwyn, militia captain in the War of 1812; and Thomas Whitworth, member of the House of Delegates. Enslaved African Americans labored on the property. Mayfield was likely Confederate Maj. Gen. William Mahone's headquarters in the winter of 1864-65, and Gen. Robert E. Lee observed his army's final defense of Petersburg from the yard. The house, incorporated into the Central State Hospital complex in the 1880s, was moved here in 1969 to avoid demolition.

104 words/ 676 characters

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Jennifer Loux phone call to Chris Calkins, former chief of interpretation at Petersburg National Battlefield and current manager of Sailor's Creek Battlefield Historical State Park, 10 April 2019.